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FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sunday, October 13.

Barrere presented, and the Convention adopted the following Addreſs:

Adddreſs to the Army of the Weſt.

"Republicans, rebellious Lyons is ſubdued. The army of the republicans has entered there in triumph. At this moment it is cutting in pieces all the traitors. It will not ſpare one of theſe vile and cruel ſatellites of deſpotiſm. And you, likewiſe, brave ſoldiers, you will gain a victory. La Vendee has already too long harraſſed the republic; march, ſtrike, finiſh.

"All ourenemies ought to fall at once, every army marches to conquer. Will you be the laſt to reap the palms of victory? Merit the glory of having exterminated the rebels and ſaved your country. Treaſon has no time to act before the impetuoſity of courage. Ruſh upon theſe inſenſate and ferocious bands, break them in pieces, let each of you ſay' "To-day I annihilate la Vendee," and La Vendee will be ſubdued."

Addreſs to the army of the North, Peronne.

"The army of the Republic has entered in triumph into Lyons. The traitors and the rebels are cut in pieces. The ſtandard of liberty is diſplayed on its walls, and purifies them—ſure preſage of victory.

"Victory belongs to courage, it is yours; ſtrike exterminate the ſatelites of tyrants. Baſe cowards! they have never known what it is to conquer by force and by valour; they have purchaſed their conqueſts by treaſon; they are covered with your blood, and particularly with that of your wives and children. Strike, let none eſcape your juſt vengeance; the country has its eye upon you; the Convention ſeconds your generous ardour; in the courſe of ſome days, tyrants will be no more, and the Republic will owe to you its happineſs and glory." Vive la Republic.

A deputation from the popular Society of St. Vincent of Nantes, expreſſed their ſorrow for the removal of General Aubert-Dabayet and Canclaux, at the momentthey wereobtaining victories over the rebels. The Convention decreed, that the petition ſhall be referred to the Committee of Public Safety; that the commiſſioners are authoriſed to make the neceſſary requiſitions for ſupplying Nantes with proviſions; that the requeſt of the petitioners to be preſent at the inquiry into the conduct of the two generals ſhall be granted.

Letter from Dubois Crance, and Gauthier, Repreſentatives of the People with the army of the Alps.

LYONS, October 9.

"The army of the republic this day entered into Lyons without any diſorder, and crowned its glory by acts of humanity. No perſon had reaſon to complain of an injury; and, notwithſtanding their fatigue and their neceſſities, the ſoldiers ſhared their bread with the unfortunate victims of ariſtocracy. The rebels eſcaped, as I foreſaw, on the moſt favourable quarter, by Vaizes, to the number of about four thouſand men, with the artillery and the caiſſons richly loaded. They were ſurrounded; our troops purſued them, and killed 1500; 60 or 80 were taken priſoners, among whom was the Marquis de Virien, Ex Conſtituent: their artillery was alſo taken, of which one caiſſon was filled with gold. The remainder of the rebels eſcaped, but they are purſued and not one will reach the frontiers. We are informed that the Convention recalls us; we haſten to obey. Our conduct is to undergo an examination; this we ſolicit as a favour; it will prove that we have never deviated from the principles of good republicans, and that we have never capitulated with the rebels."

Dubois-Crance ſtates in his diſpatch, that he knew the quarter moſt favourable for the retreat of the rebels. Why then ſaid the Secretary, who read it, did he march the troops to a different quarter. I demand that the letter be referred to the committee of public ſafety.—Adopted.

Letter from General Verdelin, commander of the troops in the territory of Fauchigny, dated from Salanches, October.

"Having received information that the enemy were fortifying themſelves at the bridge of St. Martin, and had already ſurrounded the poſt of Mirebelle with entrenchments, I immediately marched in three columns; after an obſtinate engagement the enemy is diſconcerted, and driven from their entrenchmets, were completely routed, and being unable to rally they retreated in the greateſt diſorder by the paſs of Bonhomme, leaving behind them a great number of their men, who had gone aſtray in the mountains.

"Our loſs has been very trifling; among the killed there is one officer. The loſs of the enemy has been very conſiderable. All the heights of Mirebelle are ſtained with their blood and ſtrewed with their dead. We have made two officers and fifty Piedmonteſe, regulars, priſoners of war, excluſive of a great number of Rebels, who having been taken in arms, were ſhot according to law. The regulars were received with fraternity, by the ſoldiers of the Republic. One three pounder, three other guns of ſmaller calibre, ſeveral tumbrels and 20,000 cartridges have fallen into our hands. We have this inſtant diſcovered, after a careful ſearch, the four pieces of cannon that the enemy had buried near Notre Dame de la Gloſge, and which the quickneſs of the purſuit did not leave them at liberty to carry off with them by the paſs of Bonhomme."

Letter from Andre Domont, Repreſentative of the People, in the Department of Le Somme, and the vicinity.

PERONNE, OCT. 11.

"I reſerved thiscity as a bonne bouche. I relied upon finding patriotiſm in Peronne, but what was my aſtoniſhment to find here a new Coblentz. The Marquis of Robecourt was mayor. The city was under the influence of that Marquis. The other magiſtrates were no better. I aſſembled the people, nobody offered to denounce the diſaffected. The muſcadins alone raiſed their voice. I declared with the poignard in one hand & the torch in the other, that I was going to proclaim the city in a ſtate of rebellion. I aſſembled the people a ſecond time; in order to ſtrike the blow I had the patriots around me, but iu a ſmall number. I repaired to the municipality, where they denounced to me the traitors; the people cried, Vive la Republique, Vive la Montagne. The traitors are arreſted. The Marquis de Robecourt, and all thoſe who reſembled him, are removed. I have nominated good Sans-Culottes in their ſtead.

"An aid-de-camp, aged eighteen, has been ſurpriſed writing to the emigrants. He told us, that his dear mamma had adviſed him to this ſtep. The dear ſon, and the dear mamma have been arreſted."

The Members compoſing the commiſſion of monuments, wrote from St. Dennis, that if the tombs of the Kings had not yet diſappeared in the church of St. Dennis, it was on account of the neceſſity for ſaving the public finances; that they thought proper to make out an eſtimate of the moſt indiſpenſable expences for preſerving the works of art which theſe tombs contain; that all the tools had arrived at St. Denis, and that tomorrow the hammer would deſtroy the remains of royalty.

Deputies from the twenty-eight ſections of Bourdeaux declared their adherence to the events of May 31, and June 2; they invited the Convention to remain on their poſt, and to deliver up to the ſword of the law all traitors and conſpirators; they added, that all the men and money of Bourdeaux were at the ſervice of the Republic, and that a ſingle order would be ſufficient for all the men in arms to fly to the frontiers.

A letter from the commiſſioners with the army on the coaſt of Rochelle, informed the convention, that the armies of Niort and Saumur had had a moſt bloody battle with the repels, who had been completely routed on the 9th. Their force, amounted to about 20,000 men, had been diſperſedover an extent of country of more than 30 miles. A party of Weſtermann's detachment had entered Charillon, and liberated 100 priſoners. The oppoſition of the rebels, the commiſſioners affirm, was at an end. In the battle ſeveral Republicans were killed, among the reſt the brave General Chambon.

The committee of Public Safety preſented a ſhort report, which contained only theſe words—"Thirty millions are neceſſary for a ſecret and moſt important expedition."

The National Convention, without any debate, paſſed a decree, ordering the ſum required to be delivered to the committee.

Levaſſeur, commiſſioner at Beauvais, announced, that tranquillity was reſtored there.

Barrere read a letter from General Dagobert, who informed the convention, that the army under his command had entered Spain, and taken the town of Campredon.—During the period granted to the Alcalde Major of the city to reply to the ſummons to ſurrender, the Spaniſh troops fired upon the meſſenger who carried the ſummons, and continued alſo their fire upon the troops of the republic.—It was therefore reſolved to ſtorm the city, which was effected with ſucceſs. The inhabitants fled with precipitation, and were purſued to a great diſtance. It was not poſſible to lay the city under contribution, for the houſes were entirely deſtitute of inhabitants.

The commiſſioners of the Convention wrote from Bagnols, dated October 8th, that the victory of Argelles had produced an immenſe booty. The garriſon of Callihoure is encamped on the heights. The Spaniards ſent the flower of their cavalry to attack them, but in vain. They loſt 300 men, and 15 taken priſoners, of whom two are colonels.—The French had 60 men killed or wounded. They found at St. Genies an hoſpital for 800 ſick. The Spaniſh army is in the moſt diſmal ſituation, afraid even of attempting a retreat.

Priſux and Hentz, being returned from La Vendee, reported that the meaſures taken by the committee of public ſafety were the only ones proper to be adopted. General L'Echelle was arrived, and had taken upon him his command — The ſame commiſſioners aſſured the Convention, that it was right to have caſhiered the Generals ſuſpected of inciviſm, who paralyzed the army, and obtained ſucceſſes by halves, in order to maſk their treachery.

Monday, October 14.

Romme, in commiſſion with David, for collecting all the articles that may be uſeful to the arts and to public inſtruction, announced that they had diſcovered, in a private houſe, 42 volumes of the correſpondence of marſhall de Belleiſle, containing valuable details on the marine and the art of war; from theſe it will appear, ſaid Romme, that the Marſhall de Belleiſle had long ſince foreſeen all that Montalembert had ſince found out. The commitee of Public inſtruction were charged to remove theſe volumes into the bureaux.

A letter was read from General Galbos, which confirms the intelligence announced yeſterday of the victory gained in La Vendee.

Tueſday, October 15.

Barrere read a letter from Couthon and Maignels, dated Lyons, October 11. They announce that they re-eſtabliſhed the patriotic municipalities in their functions; the popular ſociety is reinſtated; a military commiſſion has entered upon its office, and it conſecrates its firſt time to the trial of four aid-de-camps, who are to be executed on the 12th. The diſarming began, and a committee of vigilance has been created. The rebels being purſued, & are reduced to 300, who fled into the wood, around which the toeſin has reunited 6000 men, who will do juſtice to them. It is ſaid that ſeveral of the chiefs, conſcious of the impoſſibility of their being ſaved, have ſhot themſelves; and it is thought that Preſſy is of the number.

RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, October 23.

It being within one week of the time when the preſent Conſtables go out of office, and there remaining between ſix and ſeven hundred pounds uncollected of the firſt payment towards the damage done by the rioters in July 1791, on Monday afternoon, Mr. Barrs, one of the Conſtables, went, with proper aſſiſtance, to diſtrain, at the houſe of one Wood, in Litchfield-ſtreet. Wood refuſed to pay the ſum he had been aſſeſſed, and behaved very improperly; a conſiderable concourſe of people inſtantly appeared at the door, and became ſo diſorderly, that the officers were obliged to deſiſt and retire.

Before ſix o'clock many hundreds were aſſembled, paſſed through many of the principal ſtreets, and became ſo turbulent that the ſhops in the High-ſtreet were all ſhut up; from thence they proceeded to the New Church Yard, where, countenanced by a number of idle ſpectators, they preſently demoliſhed the windows of Mr. Barrs the Conſtable.

The magiſtrates appeared and read the riot-act, and a party of the 3d regiment of dragoons were ordered out from the barracks, and directed to diſperſe the multitude; they inſtantly ruſhed amongſt them with their drawn ſwords, wounded five or ſix, took twenty-four into cuſtody, and ſafely lodged them in the dungeon.

The riot-act was read three times in the courſe of the evening, and the troops paraded the ſtreets all night.

Encouraged again by the idle and the curious, to whoſe preſence all the miſchief of a riot is generally owing, early yeſterday morning, the rabble threatened to reſcue thoſe in the dungeon, but had not then the hardineſs to attack a military guard.

At nine o'clock in the morning the riot act was read at the Welch Croſs; and about one in the afternoon, the priſoners eſcorted by a party of horſe, were bro't before the magiſtrates, when ten were diſcharged, and fourteen remained for further examination. A military guard continued on duty in the ſtreets during the whole of yeſterday, and in the evening another party of the ſame regiment arrived in town from Wolverhampton.

After a very turbulent day, in which crowds of people were continually traverſing the ſtreets, and all buſineſs in a great meaſure ſuſpended, at ten o'clock laſt night an attack was made on the dungeon, to reſcue the priſoners, when the goaler found it neceſſary twice to diſcharge a blunderbuſs, by which three were wounded, and the crowd inſtantly diſperſed. Two of the wounded were taken to the hoſpital, one of whom is ſaid to be in ſo deſperate a ſtate, that he is either dead or dying—the recovery of the other is very uncertain.

One of the men wounded on Monday night, had yeſterday a piece of his ſkull removed, which was fractured by a ſtroke with a ſword.

Half paſt one o'clock in the afternoon. —All is now tranquil; another party of ſoldiers are coming from Kidderminſter, and 12 or 14 of the priſoners are juſt taken before the Magiſtrates.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Friday, January 3.

A motion was made and seconded, that the Secretary of the Treasury lay before the Senate the following returns, to wit:

A statement of the goods, wares and merchandise, exported from the several States from the 1st of July, 1792, to the 1st of July 1793, specifying the quantities and value of each kind, and the several countries to which the same have respectively been exported.

A statement of the goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the several States for the same period, specifying the quantities, and the prime cost, and duties value of each kind, and the several countries from which the same have respectively been imported.

A statement of the tonnage of foreign vessels entered into the several States during the same period, specifying the several countries to which the said vessels respectively belong.

A statement of the tonnage of the United States' vessels, entered into the several States during the same period, distinguishing those employed in the fisheries, in the coasting and in the foreign trade, and specifying the several countries from which the said vessels employed in said trade came.

ORDERED, That this motion lie for consideration.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, January 6.

The Senate met agreeable to adjournment, and on motion,

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, January 7.

The following written messages were received from the President of the United by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States, January 7, 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

Experience has shewn that it would be useful to have an officer particularly charged, under the direction of the Department of War, with the duties of receiving, safe-keeping, and distributing the public supplies, in all cases in which the laws and the course of service do not devolve them upon other officers; and also with that of superintending in all cases the issues in detail of supplies, with power, for that purpose, to bring to account all persons entrusted to make such issues, in relation thereto.

An establishment of this nature, by securing a regular and punctual accountability for the issues of public supplies, would be a great guard against abuse, would tend to ensure their due application, and to give public satisfaction on that point.

I therefore recommend to the consideration of Congress, the expediency of an establishment of this nature, under such regulations as shall appear to them advisable.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, January 7, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I lay before you an official statement of the expenditure to the end of the year 1793, from the sum of ten thousand dollars, granted to defray the contingent expences of government, by an act passed on the 26th of March, 1790.

G. WASHINGTON.

The messages and paper referred to in the last recited message, were severally read.

ORDERED, That they lie for consideration.

After the consideration of the executive business,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Wednesday, January 8.

On motion,

ORDERED, That the message of the President of the United States of the 7th instant, respecting the usefulness of an officer particularly charged with the duties of receiving, safe-keeping and distributing the public supplies in certain cases, be referred to Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Bradley, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

(To be continued.)

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

Monday, Jan. 13.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a statement of the actual tonnage employed between the United States and foreign countries, for one year ending Sept. 30, 1793.

Mr. Sherbourne called up the petition of Thomas Manning, presented last week—he observed that the facts set forth in the petition were established by documents which accompanied it. That the petition originated in a contract made by the petitioner with an agent of the French government in Martinique; that altho' that government had recognized the powers of their agent, and the performance of the services which were the ground of the contract, they had refused to fulfill it, but by a payment of assignats, instead of specie, which had been particularly specified.—He observed, had the contract been made with an individual, a process in a judicial court would have procured an indemnity, but it was with a nation, over which judicial courts had no controul; the petitioner therefore could derive no redress but from the justice of his country, which was bound to protect the rights of its citizens in all cases, and when it could not *prevent* an injury, it ought to repair the damage. That this in the present case, might be done with a moral assurance of a reimbursement, as it would be a just article of charge in the account of the United States against France, to which justice must chearfully give its sanction, and which in happier times, that government will undoubtedly allow. That as the justice of the demand was confessed, indemnifying the petitioner would be advancing a payment for France, for which her credit and honor were pledged, but which the present situation of that country would not at present allow her to make; but, Mr Sherbourne observed, that as the case was of the first impression, and he wished there might be a thorough investigation of principles as well as facts. He moved that the petition with the documents accompanying it, might be referred to the Secretary of State—This motion obtained.

The report on the petition of Henry Hill, in behalf of himself and others, was read and taken into consideration, and after some debate was laid on the table.

The house then, agreeably to the order of the day, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the situation of our commercial relations with foreign countries.

The resolutions proposed by Mr. Madison some days since, founded on this report, were read by the clerk.

Mr. Smith S. C. rose. He hoped that it would be in order to take into view the general scope and tenor of the whole body of resolutions before the committee.

Amongst the various duties of the legislature under the constitution, none appeared to him more important than those which had for object the regulation of commerce, as they must involve the consideration of a great variety of interests.

These interests open a copious field for discussion, as they affect the agriculture, navigation and manufactures of this country—this being considered, the committee he hoped would, viewing the importance of the subject in the same light he saw it, excuse him if he took much of their time in adverting to a variety of facts connected with it.

As the committee were on the report of the Secretary of State on a commercial subject he should not go into political considerations which might by some be considered as in a degree connected; he hoped other members would see the propriety of pursuing the same plan. It would argue a distrust of the strength of the ground on which the resolutions proposed, stand, if the advocates for those resolutions permitted themselves to recur to politics to support them. He imagined it would be right to dismiss the consideration of all questions relative to Indians, Algerines and Western posts at the present time.—There will be a time, and perhaps not far distant, when these questions will come under consideration, when this happened, he said, he should be prepared to give his opinion, with firmness and according to what he conceived the true interests of the country; but these subjects he conceived, not properly connected with the present, which gives of itself sufficient scope for argument, he should not therefore mix

The present is a delicate crisis; this country, since the revolution has probably never been in so critical a situation: the subject ought then to be weighed with calm reflection and deliberation, passions should not be substituted for reason, and the decision ought not to be founded on narrow or prejudiced views.

The report of the Secretaey of State is before the committee, it gives a comparative view of our commercial regulations with other countries and invites us to retaliation. The most striking contrast there endeavoured to be established is between the systems of France and Great Britain; he should proceed he said, to lay before the committee an accurate statement of certain facts with which that report being compared it would be seen whether there is solid ground for the inferences endeavoured to be established in it.

To view the subject clearly it will be necessary to advert to the situation of affairs before the revolution of France, the commercial regulations of that country since that period having been produced by momentary interests, some of which are not to be mistaken, are not therefore such facts as the legislature should proceed upon.

He produced a table, made he said, by a gentleman of commercial knowledge, comprehending a comparative view of our commerce with Great Britain and France before the French revolution. With a view to conciseness the scope of this table has been confined to those articles which are of consequence in our trade. We are accustomed to hear continually the generosity and liberality of the French towards us greatly extolled, and the conduct of Great Britain as severely reprobated; it might therefore be expected that this table would contain instances of advantages allowed on the one hand and restrictions laid on the other; but the reverse of this expectation, he said, will be realized. It will be found that in France and the French West-Indies, we are not more favoured in respect to our exports than in the British dominions except in the not very important article of fish oil; this Mr. Smith, requested the committee particularly to notice; and that Great Britain and her islands hold out to us several advantages, in respect to our exports, not enjoyed by other nations, that are of very great importanee. Mr. Smith (S. C.) was proceeding to read the table when Mr. Madison rose to ask what period it relates to; Mr. Smith informed him that it was built upon the state of things before the French revolution.

Mr. Smith then read his table, through which it will be sufficient to follow him, when he commented on it. Having mentioned the authentic documents, on which it is founded, such as proclamations of the King of Great Britain and statutes of their Parliament on the one hand, and arrets of the French Government on the other, he proceeded to make some observations on the principal exports from this country.

FLOUR the article of first importance among our exports, is more favored by Great Britain than France. France laid a duty of one-eighth per cent. on it, and no more on that imported from other nations. Great Britain lays a duty of 24/3 per quarter, until British flour rises to 50/, when ours pays a duty not above 6*d.*—The same system as to grain prevails generally in Great-Britain. Both these countries are good flour markets only in times of scarcity, when, the British markets are high and the duties low and the French not able to supply enough for their own consumption, for when they are, our flour will not pay freight and charges, this will appear by attending to the price of that commodity. The average price in France, in abundant years, is 5 dollars and 2-3 per bar. of Penn. It ought to be six and a third in France to bear exportation from Pennsylvania.

France will generally produce enough for her own consumption, while Great Britain, it appears by a report of a committee of the privy council is likely to be incompetent to her own supply, which may render her market hereafter better for that article.

France lays no duties of any consequence on our flour, because they have no fear of our importations rivalling the sale of their own.

In the West Indies, matters wear a different aspect. France prohibited the importation of our flour there by a permanent law. To be sure the colonial governments had the power to enact temporary suspensions of this law, but these were only exceptions to the general rule and are not to be calculated upon. He believed the Secretary of State mistaken in his assertion, that latterly the prohibition had been taken off, unless he applies his observation to a period subsequent to that to which his report extends. There was, he was told, an arret in 1789 directing a suspension for some parts of the islands but it was soon after repealed, in France, as he has been informed.

In the British islands this article stands upon quite a different footing. Our flour may be imported free of all duties, and other foreign flour cannot be imported there, even in British bottoms.

He proceeded to give a view of the operations of these different systems in 1786, and 1788.

In '86 we exported to France 21 barrels only; to her colonies 1808. In the same year, to Great Britain none; but to her colonies 45,118 barrels.

In '88, to France, 2375; her colonies, 235. In the same year to Great Brirain, 828, to her islands, 59,938.

Here then is a prodigious difference in favor of the system of Great Britain, in the article of flour. It is true that in 1791, '92 and '93, there were very large exportations of this article to France and her islands; but as this was the effect of the convulsed situation of that country, it is no criterion to build upon. The Secretary of State is of this opinion; he does not think it right to found calculations upon any other than the former settled state of things.

(Speech to be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 14.

Extract of a letter from John Bulkeley and Son, of Lisbon, to a mercantile house in this city, dated Lisbon, 28th Oct. 1793.

"We have the pleasure to say, we do not find the Algerines have captured a single American, numbers having arrived here, at Oporto, Cadiz, Bilboa, &c. and it is with infinite pleasure we acquaint you, that the truce in question was more the result of an unexpected event, than any studied plan of this cabinet, who, so far from approving of the consequences, have taken measures to protect your trade, and have actually dispatched a frigate to their squadron in the bay of Gibraltar, with orders to examine at sea every prize, and all that shall be found bound *to the ports of this kingdom* are to be set free, and the Algerines not to molest any of them in future at sea; and this government has appointed a convoy to protect the fifteen American ships now here, to a certain latitude, whence they will proceed home free from the Algerines. So that the apprehensions we were under, in the first instance, are now nearly removed, as there is little or no risk to any of your vessels coming to this port, on which we heartily congratulate you."

Extract of a letter from Hugh Goadan and Co. of Lisbon, dated 31st Oct. 1793.

"Since writing this day, we have it by a public edict on 'change, that the court of Portugal have finally determined to protect all American ships destined (with proper custom-house clearances) from your ports to any ports in this kingdom, and have ordered a small fleet on the coast to protect the same; and we also learn by the arrival of the Andromache frigate from Cadiz, that the President, of Baltimore, from Philadelphia to Cadiz, is said to be taken by an Algerine gun-boat of six guns the 26th inst.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, October 31st.

"This goes by the American vessels that sail with convoy granted by this court, who have finally determined to protect all American vessels destined with clearances from your custom-house to any port in Portugal, and have ordered a fleet on the coast to protect the same."

Bank of North-America, 13th Jan. 1794.

At an annual election held this day for twelve Directors, the following gentlemen were chosen:

John Nixon, Josiah Hewes, Mordecai Lewis, Thomas Fitzsimons, Benj. Fuller, Wm. Smith, George Latimer, Joseph Swift, Robert Waln, Miers Fisher, John Morton, Richard Rundle.

To the Creditors of the French Republic.

☞ SUCH persons as are Creditors of the Republic of France, for supplies sold to their commissioners in the West-India islands, are requested to meet at the City-Tavern, on Thursday evening the 16th inst. to consider of the best means of making application for payment of their respective debts.

By the Ship Wäſhington, Capt. Sylveſter, arrived at New-York from Cork, Iriſh papers are received to the 4th Nov. from which the following extracts are taken:

WEISSEMBOURG.

Report from the Head-Quarters, 14th Oct. at 1 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy are defeated: the lines both at Lauterberg and Weiſſembourg, are taken by aſſault. We have taken three redoubts, beſids colours, ſmall arms, &c. 23 pieces of cannon, with their horſes, and 700 priſoners; with break of day we are going to purſue the enemy farther.

BRUSSELS, October 22.

The great and bloody battle which ſhould have crowned all the former victories of the campaign, and from which we expected ſuch brilliant ſucceſs, was fought on the 15th and 16th inſt. unfortunately to the diſadvantage of the combined armies.

You will have ſeen what the government has thought fit to tell the public, in the official bulletins. But the facts you may be aſſured, are ſuch as I have ſtated.

The loſs of our army is 5000 men killed and wounded, among whom are 115 officers. The prince of Anhalt-Kauthen, who commanded the dragoons of Cobourg, on the left, was ſtruck down by a ſhot, and it is not known whether he fell dead or alive into the hands of the enemy.

It is now certain that the defeat of the left wing of prince Cobourg's army, commanded by Tertzi, and Hohenloe, was the principal cauſe of the loſs of the battle, which obliged the generals to retreat in the night, to avoid being precipitated into the Sambre.—The retreat was effected in good order, and the army is now encamped along the other ſide of the river, partly under cover of the fortreſſes of Queſnoy, and Valenciennes.

The regiments of Brechianville, Stein, Kaunitz infantry, Kavanaugh, Cobourg, Barco, Royal Allamande cavalry, (a French regiment that came over with Dumourier) have ſuffered the moſt. That of Kavanaugh had 213 men killed, and 180 wounded. The loſs of the other regiments was in the ſame proportion.

The French attacked us in all points at once, with from 70,000 to 80,000 men, commanded by General Jourdan; Gen. Dupont commanded their right.——Levaſſeur and Bentahole, the two Repreſentatives of the people, appeared ſword in hand at the head of their combatants, whom they animated with loud cries of exhortation to advance, and as loudly menaced, when they ſeemed to heſitate. Behind their firſt line, an immenſe number of women, without fear or diſorder, ſupplied the ſoldiers with ammunition, diſtributed brandy among them, and carried off the wounded: ſuch were the means by which they obtained a victory over our brave and veteran troops.

The conduct of the Dutch troops in this action is ſtrongly talked of. It is very confidently affirmed, that Byland's dragoons fled outright, and left one of the flanks of the main body, which they were ſtationed to cover, quite expoſed; and that three whole companies went over to the enemy.

The Engliſh, who came up juſt as the battle was beginning, were not in a condition to diſplay their accuſtomed valour and intrepidity. They were exhauſted by the fatigues of a forced march of nine leagues. Their cavalry were ſo out of order, that they were unable to act.

The day before yeſterday 400 French priſoners, and 39 waggon loads of the wounded arrived here. The night after came a convoy of 52 waggons, with the wounded of the regiments of Cobourg and Kaunitz: and yeſterday morning 68 waggons, with the wounded of ſeveral other regiments. Where to lay theſe unfortunate victims of war we know not.—All the hoſpitals and all the convents are already full. Lint, bandages, and attendants on the ſick, are advertiſed for. On Saturday laſt the general return of the Auſtrians wounded in the Pays Bas, was 6449.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg writes in ſtrong terms of the danger to which Auſtrian Flanders is now expoſed; that without a reinforcement of 50,000 men at leaſt he cannot anſwer for maintaining his preſent poſition; that he expects to be attacked in a few days; and that the French have augmented their army of the north, to 170,000 men. He complains of the Dutch, and even of the Engliſh. The inſtant that troops arrive here they are ſent to join the army; as are all the ſtores and ammunition, which arrive in quantities almoſt incredible, from Holland.

On Saturday morning an officer arrived here with the important intelligence that Gen. Wurmſer, on the 13th, attacked the lines of Weiſſembourg, with the Auſtrians and Heſſians; that after an action of 11 hours, the lines were forced, and the French camp behind them attacked by aſſault; that the Duke of Brunſwiek having turned their army attacked them at the ſame time in the rear; that the carnage was dreadful, more than 14,000 of the French and Auſtrians having fallen; that Gen. Wurmſer took poſſeſſion of Weiſſembourg and Lauterbourg, and purſued the French to the gates of Straſburg—that 168 pieces of heavy cannon, all their baggage and ammunition, with 2900 priſoners were taken from the enemy. The Auſtrians had 3500 men killed. The number of wounded is not yet aſcertained.

We are aſſured that Landau has offered terms of capitulation, which the Pruſſian General, who commands the ſiege, has refuſed; and that Straſburg will ſurrender on the firſt appearance of an army before it.

NIEUPORT, October 23.

The attack which the Carmagnols commenced yeſterday upon our town, and which continued to-day, would certainly have reduced the place, but for the inundation, which though very unpromiſing at firſt, about five o'clock in the afternoon, began to ſucceed ſo well, that at ſix the whole flat country around the town was overflowed about two feet high, and we ſaw the Carmagnole with a great deal of difficulty wading through the encircling flood. As the next tide, which comes in to-morrow morning about four, will raiſe it at leaſt two feet higher, we are pretty ſure that the Sans Culottes will move off during the night, as quiet as poſſible; and we are in hopes that they will not be able to ſave their artillery, which, as far as we already know, conſiſts of four twelve pounders, and four howitzers.

This attack was, no doubt a part of an an extenſive plan, concerted by the committee of public ſafety, to fall at one and the ſame time upon our whole chain of poſitions from Nieuport to Maubeuge; and if poſſible, to ſtrike a grand and deciſive blow before the end of the preſent campaign. As far as it concerns Furnes and Nieuport, it was executed in the following manner:

The Carmagnols advanced yeſterday morniug in two columns againſt Furnes, the one from Hondſchote on the cauſeway, the other from Dunkirk, along the canal, which goes from this place to Furnes; each column conſiſted of obout 300 men. Our corps poſted at Furnes was about 1200 men ſtrong, but ſtrange to tell, had not one ſingle cannon. Four companies of the Legion de la Charte, who formed our advanced guard near Bullerſkamp, fought with the greateſt gallantry, and out of eight officers, five were wounded. The great ſuperiority of the enemy in number and artillery obliged our troops about two o'clock to fall back.—They retreated in good order to Scharſhoot. Our garriſon was by this retrogade movement encreaſed to about 1000 men, but we had on our ramparts not one heavy cannon, and our whole artilleconſiſted of a few ſix pounders and field pieces.

The Sans Culottes made their appearance before our town yeſterday evening, and began to erect a battery near the Pelican, and ſituated on the right ſide of the canal, about half a mile from Nieuport. We fired a few ſhot againſt the battery, but without effect. This morning at half paſt nine o'clock, a French trumpeter arrived with the uſual ſummons, wherein the commanding General of the Carmagnols allowed our Commandant, the Heſſian Colonel Wurmb, a quarter of an hour to conſider on his propoſals to ſurrender.—The anſwer was, that the garriſon were determined to defend themſelves to the laſt extremity.

At twelve the cannonade began upon the town, and unfortunately the very firſt ſhell thrown into the place, fell into a hay loft near a diſtillery and ſet it in flames, which threw all the inhabitants into the utmoſt conſternation. We returned the enemy's fire as well as we could, but, having no heavy cannon, and ſeeing no poſſibility of ſaving the town by any other means, but that of inundating the ſurrounding country, the neceſſity of our ſituation forced us to adopt it.

A little after three o'clock the firſt ſluice was opened, but with ſo little effect, that, deſpairing of ſucceſs, our Commandant gave orders, that whilſt the cannoneers and a part of the garriſon continued firing upon the enemy, the reſt ſhould begin to file off towards Oſtend.

A great part of the garriſon had already left the town, when, about four o'clock the opening of the ſecond ſluice having been effected, the inundation anſwered our moſt ſanguine expectation. The troops, which were on their march to Oſtend, then received orders to return, and an officer was ſent to General Ainſlie, with the important news of our unexpected relief; whilſt from our ramparts we enjoyed to ſee the conſternation and fright of the diſappointed Carmagnole banditti, wading to and fro through the encircling flood like ſo many ducks, without knowing on which ſide to turn to effect their eſcape.

The ſubjoined copy of the ſummons, ſent us by the General of the Carmagnols is taken from the original, and is highly worthy of the perſon who penned it:

To the Inhabitants of Nieuport.

"The 2d day of the 1ſt decade of the 2d month of the 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(This is October 23.)

"I ſummon you to ſurrender yourſelves immediately to the victorious arms of the French Republic, before which every thing muſt yield: and that ſix citizens repair to my camp;—in failure of which, ſurrounded and attacked as you are both by ſea and land, your town ſhall be laid waſte, and I will enter it over the ſmoaking aſhes of your houſes, and the palpitating remains of your members.

"Let the example of Furnes be a warning to you not to rely on thoſe who call themſelves your defenders; and who calumniate us, becauſe we beat them.

(Signed) "The General commanding the advanced guard of the French troops before Nieuport."

TOULON.

From the camp under Oilioules, Oct. 8.

The enemy this night ſurpriſed one of our redoubts under favor of the treachery of ſome Marſeillois, who deſerted to them, and gave them the watch-word. The corporal of the poſt having advanced in order to receive the rallying word, was killed; and the guard, who were aſleep, have been maſſacred. Some companies of Marſeillois charged their fuſils, which tended only to encreaſe the diſorder and butchery, by firing on the guard of our battery from ſome mills, which they took for the enemy.

The intrepid Chaſſeurs of Burgundy immediately advanced, on an aſſurance being given them that the poſt was retaken. They were aſſailed by a ſhower of muſquetry, which they anſwered with courage; but were obliged to yield to numbers, after leaving 16 killed and wounded upon the ſpot. In the number of the latter is the brave Malathie, a Captain, who, urged by his courage, has been taken priſoner.—Several of our Marſeillois fled to St. Nazire.

This defeat is principally to be attributed to the cowardly grenadiers of Mont Blanc, who fled firſt.

The enemy, ſeeing that it would be dangerous to remain much longer maſters of the redoubt, which they had ſurpriſed, ſpiked our cannon and mortars, the mountings of which they burnt, and retired.

Bruſſels Gazette, Oct. 30.

ANDERNACH, Oct. 19.

An officer has this moment paſſed here, charged with diſpatches to the Prince de Cobourg, containing an account of the ſurrender of Landau. He ſaid, that when he ſet out, Straſburg was entering into a capitulation. We are aſſured that the French have retired to the environs of Colmar.

LONDON, October 30.

Parliament is further prorogued to the 10th of December next.

The Flanders mail arrived this morning, and has done away all the reports that had been circulated of Oſtend being in the hands of French.

Mr. Maſon, one of the king's meſſengers is arrived with diſpatches from the Earl of Yarmouth, which contains the important information that Landau has ſurrendered to the combined armies, and that deputies from the municipality of Straſburgh were then at Head quarters ſtipulating the conditions on which that place ſhould be alſo delivered up. The report of this courier adds, that in this quarter the armies were proceeding from victory to victory, and they expected to be in immediate poſſeſſion of all Alſace: The armies were divided into four bodies, under four different Generals, to make the attack on Fort Louis, and every other important fortreſs, at one and the ſame time.

The news from the interior of France is of a more unpleaſant nature. The Royaliſts in La Vendee have been again routed, and Chollet, and another place in the vicinity, taken by the Republicans.

Mr. Dreſſing, the meſſenger, arrived alſo this morning, with diſpatches from the Duke of York, by which we learn that the invaſion of Flanders by the French is happily and ſeaſonably checked. His Royal Highneſs made a rapid march to the relief of the poſts, and has encamped near Tournay. Bodies of troops are alſo on their march from the Prince of Cobourg, whoſe head-quarters are now at Bavay. We may therefore with confidence aſſure our readers, that Auſtrian Flanders is ſafe.

Mr. Maſon came from the Head Quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, which he left on Saturday. Theſe were then at Tournay. The Head Quarters of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg at Bavay.

No general action had then taken place. There had been ſome ſkirmiſhing between the advanced parties of the two armies. It was ſuppoſed to be the intention of his Royal Highneſs to march to the relief of Oſtend and Nieuport.

The French were ſtill before Nieuport on Sunday, and the place had been on fire in ſeveral places; but there was no doubt entertained of its being able to hold out till a reinforcement could be made to the garriſon.

There is a letter in town from New-York, which ſays that, by a late arrival at that place, intelligence is received, that Toulon is retaken, and a number of ſhips of the line captured by the French—that the Duke of York and his army are taken priſoners, &c. and that great confuſion prevails in England, &c.

Capt. Culver in a ſloop belonging to this port, is arrived at Reedy Iſland, in a ſhort paſſage from Havre de Grace, with diſpatches for Government.

CONGRESS.

The conſideration of the important buſineſs before the committee of the whole houſe yeſterday, was reſumed this day.—Mr. Madiſon replied to Mr. W. Smith,—his ſpeech continued till the time of adjournment.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Ship Juliana,	Ingraham,	Charleſton
	Clermont, Stewart,	Do.
Brig Ranger,	Dryburgh,	St. Domingo
	Salome, Waſſon,	Do.
	Mary, Cuſhing,	Havannah
Schr. Nancy,	Stilwell,	Hiſpaniola
Sloop Polly,	Bartlett,	Charleſton
	Sally, Griffin,	N. York

Yeſterday morning arrived here the brig Molly, Capt. Rafer, in 14 days from New-Providence, having been carried in there by a privateer. The ſhip Olive-Branch, of New-York, which had been likewiſe taken and ſent in there, was afterwards, by the negligence of the privateer's crew, materially damaged in her hull, in conſequence of which the Captain delivered her up to the captors.

☞ *The piece ſigned "Homo," was publiſhed immediately after it was received.*

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1794.

6 per cents,	18/
3 ditto,	10/ to 10/1.
Deferred,	11/
U. S. Bank,	12 per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20 ditto ditto.
Pennſylvania do.	7 ditto ditto.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec. 28, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of LAND,

in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and chesnut.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two story brick dwelling-house with four rooms and a passage on each floor, exclusive of closets; a good kitchen, and other necessary out-houses. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful springs. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Jan. 10. dtf JOHN GORDON.

This day is published,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, MARKET-STREET,

(Price a quarter dollar)

A short account of ALGIERS,

Containing a description of the climate of that country—of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and of their several wars against Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the usurpation of Barbarossa and the invasion of the Emperor Charles V. to the present time; with a concise view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dtf.

Insurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the last six months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the first and second instalments; and of one per cent per month on the sums paid in anticipation of the third instalment, calculating from the first day of the month following that, in which those payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at the company's office, No. 119 south Front-street, at any time after the 13th instant.

By order of the Directors.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Jan. 9. w&f.1m.

Treasury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that propotals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
At Philadelphia, } in Pennsylvania.
At Lancaster, }
At Reading, }

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt } per 100 rations.
Two quarts of vinegar }
Two pounds of soap }
One pound of candles }

Jan. 9. tawt6F.

CASTELLI,

Italian Stay and Habit-Maker,

ENCOURAGED by several Ladies of Philadelphia, now in New-York, has removed from thence to this city, in Cooper's Court, No. 35 north side of Mulbery street, between Front and Second; where all kinds of Stays are made—as Italian shape, French corset, English, Silk turn, Riding, Suckling stays, &c. Also, Ladis' Habits, Surtouts, Gowns, and all kinds of dresses for balls, completed in the newest and most elegant fashion.

Any ladies in New-York and Charleston, who may wish to employ him, and will be pleased to send their measures shall have their work finished with the utmost neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Said Castelli has an assortment of ready made stays to sell.

Jan. 7. 3t.

Parry and Musgrave,

Goldsmiths & Jewellers,

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Assortment of

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures sett, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&stf

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the same should be revoked, and public notice of it given, to prevent any possible mistake; I, the subscriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney, of every nature and extent, granted by me to any person or persons, prior to the 1st day of July last, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1794. diw

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

NEW BOOKS.

Now opening for Sale,

By M. CAREY,

No. 118, MARKET-STREET;

A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.

Dec. 19.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, South Second-street,

Second door below the corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS IMPORTED,

By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,

A large and general Assortment of

New Books and Stationary,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Dec. 23. mw&stf

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,

3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794 m&t3m

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts stated or collected, employers suited with domestics, house rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—soldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; shares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road; certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without deposits—Bought, sold, or negociated at No. 8, in south Sixth-street, below Market-street by FRANCIS WHITE,

Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.

December 11. d

ALL persons having any demand against the Estate and Effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, widow, late of Frankford, Oxford township, in the State of Pennsylvania, deceased; are desired to produce their accounts to JACOB LESHER and WILLIAM CREED, (in Frankford, aforesaid,) Executors and Administrators of the above in order for settlement. And whoever is indebted to said Estate, &c. are requested to make payment to the aforesaid Administrators, on or before the 16th of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Frankford, Dec. 16. t&stf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,

And now opening for sale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, Market street,

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chantal's chemistry.

☞ *Terms of Subscription for this Gazette, are* Six Dollars *per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subscriptions of persons who reside at a distance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.*

Advertisements of one square, or less, inserted four times for One Dollar—*once, for* Fifty Cents—*and continuations at* Twenty Cents *each—those of greater length in proportion. Favors in this line, and Subscriptions, will be gratefully received at the Office in South Fourth-street, five doors north of the Indian Queen.*

E. OSWALD,

No. 156, Market-Street, South,

AT the request of a number of friends, proposes publishing The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if sufficient encouragement offers.

It will be published on Paper and Types equal to its present appearance. The subscription 3½ dollars per ann.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted 4 times for 1 dollar—every continuance one fifth of a dollar. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undernamed committee, appointed by "THE SOCIETY for the INSTITUTION and SUPPORT of FIRST-DAY or SUNDAY SCHOOLS in the city of Philadelphia and the district of Southwark and the Northern Liberties," to solicit further subscriptions for the support of the schools which the said society have established, take the liberty to represent to their fellow citizens—

That, although the schools were suspended during the period of the late awful calamity with which our city and suburbs have been afflicted, they are now again opened for the free admission and education of poor children.

That, the necessity and reasons for the establishment of these schools are increased, from the circumstance of the late distress having left a number of Orphans destitute of all the means of education, save what the hand of benevolence may administer.

That, former experience has, most pleasingly, verified the fondest hopes of the friends of this institution, with regard to the progress and advancement of the children, who have heretofore been under its care, in the useful branches of education which it has afforded. Referring to this fact, and to the address to the public, on this subject, published in the newspapers of this city in the third month last, when about eight hundred and twenty children of both sexes had partaken of the benefits afforded by the society, and about three hundred and twenty more were then actually receiving instruction in their schools, it now only remains to be observed, that the funds of the society are greatly insufficient to carry on their benevolent designs, and that the committee formerly appointed to solicit subscriptions, conceived it necessary to decline their applications to their fellow-citizens for their assistance in favor of these schools, in order that there might be no interruption from them to the solicitations then made in behalf of their unfortunate brethren from Cape-Francois.

The public aid is now therefore earnestly solicited to support a charitable establishment, calculated upon the principles of public and private good. The annual subscription for a member is but One Dollar; and it is presumed that so small a sum per annum cannot be better disposed of, by those who can afford it, than by bestowing it as the price of the diffusion of useful knowledge among the poor and friendless.

Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the undernamed committee on behalf of the society:

Peter Thompson,	Ebenezer Large,
Thomas P. Cope,	Jacob Cauffman,
Joseph Price,	James Todd,
Edward Pole,	Joseph James,
James Hardie,	Jonathan Penrose,
William Innis,	George Meade,
Benjamin Say,	John Perot,
Nathaniel Falconer,	John M'Cree,
Francis Bailey,	Robert Ralston,
Jesse Sharpless,	Thomas Armat,
Samuel Scotten,	George Williams,
Peter Barker.	

Jan. 1.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR the benefit of those who maybe concerned it may not be improper to notice, that the United States, by their Act of the 19th of February 1793, ordered that all Claims of the description therein mentioned, and which originated previous to the 4th of March 1789: be prosented at the Treasury on or before the first day of May 1794, otherwise they will "for ever thereafter, be barred, and excluded from settlement or allowance." And as there may be several Creditors of the United States, holding Certificates or other Securities, which form a part of the Domestic Debt, and who wish to subscribe to the Loan, they are reminded that the term for receiving subscriptions at the Treasury, is by the Act of the United States, passed the second of March last, extended to the last day of June, 1794.

The following is an extact from the Act of Limitation above referred to:

SECTION I. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled—That all claims upon the United States, for Services or Supplies, or for other cause, matter or thing, furnished or done, previous to the 4th day of March 1789, whether founded upon Certificates, or other written documents from Public Officers or otherwise, which have not already been barred by any Act of Limitation, and which shall not be presented at the Treasury before the first day of May 1794, shall for ever after be barred and prescribed from settlement or allowance: Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to affect Loan-Office Certificates, Certificates of Final Settlements, Indents of Interest, Balances entered in the books of the register of the treasury commonly called registered certificates, loans of monies obtained in foreign countries, or certificates issued pursuant to the Act, intitled "An Act, making provision for the Debt of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA:

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